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known patron of Pursh, at London, in June, 1842, and he bought two of the lots, one "a small collection of good North American plants, of Nuttall, Baldwin, Frazer, Booth, and others, including many species from Labrador, about 150 plants, a small cabinet," the other "a bundle of miscellaneous plants, North America, &c.," and upon examining the contents of the latter, he found this map, which he presented to Prof. Gray; the plants comprised those of Pursh's collections that were not mounted (the two packages he gave to the Academy of Natural Sciences). The Journal and map are now, after a separation of sixty years, united, and in the possession of this Society. The map is a copy which he made of an old damaged one, found at the tavern at Munisink, on the 12th June, 1807.

On motion, ordered that the Philosophical Society of Glasgow be placed on the list of corresponding societies.

Pending nominations Nos. 586, 587 and 588 were read.

On motion, it was resolved that the letter of Prof. Henry be referred to Dr. Coates, with a request that he will communicate to Prof. Henry the observations on rain-fall made at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Dr. Hayden gave an account of the series of Indian photographs which he had procured for the Society.

On motion, ordered that the Treasurer be instructed to pay the bill for the photograph Indian representations.

And the Society was adjourned.

Stated Meeting, April 17, 1868.

Present, fourteen members.

Prof. Cresson, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Letters were read: From the Royal Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam, Oct. 12, 1867; from the Royal Saxon Society of Sciences at Leipsig, Nov. 29, 1867; and from the Holland Society of Sciences at Harlem, Jan. 12, 1868, each accompanying donations for the Library; and from the Royal

Society of Sciences at Amsterdam, Oct. 12, 1867, acknowledging the receipt of No. 76 of the Proceedings of this Society.

Donations for the Library were announced: From the Royal Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam: Societies—the Imperial, of Naturalists at Moscow; the Royal Saxon, of Sciences at Leipsig; the Holland, of Sciences, at Harlem; the Bath and West of England, Agricultural; the Portland Natural History, and the Wisconsin State Historical; from the Young Men's Association of Buffalo; the Geological Survey of Iowa; the Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia; the publishers of the American Athenæum, New York; and from Mr. Edward Miller.

Dr. F. V. Hayden presented a paper in relation to the languages of certain tribes of Indians inhabiting the region of the Upper Missouri.

BRIEF NOTES ON THE PAWNEE, WINNEBAGO, AND OMAHA LANGUAGES.

BY F. V. HAYDEN, M.D.

In presenting these brief vocabularies for publication at this time, I beg permission to state here, that they are only preliminary to an extensive work in preparation, to form a second part of a memoir entitled "The Ethnography and Philology of the Indian Tribes of the Missouri Valley," the first part of which has already been published in the Transactions of this Society. The materials which compose this paper were collected by me, during the past season, while conducting the United States Geological Survey of the State of Nebraska, in the form of rough notes, and it occurred to me that, inasmuch as life is uncertain, and but little value could be derived from these notes by any one but myself in their manuscript form, it would be advisable, if they were of any value to science, to preserve them in the Transactions of some learned society, in advance of the more elaborate work, which may not be completed for many years. No pursuit has ever given me greater pleasure than the study of the languages and customs of our native tribes, and it would be my choice to give my undivided attention to those researches, but all my labors in that direction

Tobacco, ta-ni′-na.
ta-ni′-o-ẓu′-da, a tobacco sack.
Tongue, de-si′-de.
Touch, i-ki′o, to touch.
To-morrow, ha-no′-ka-c̣a.
Thread, wi-ru′-c̣ak.
Throat, to-ḥi′-da.
Tree, n′ei-ẓa.
Thunder, wa-ku′n-c̣a-ra.

Vermilion, wa-se′-da.
Village, c̣i-nu′g-a-ra.

Walk, ma′-ni-ma′-ni, to walk.
War, ki′za.
Warrior, wank-wa′-sho-she, a brave warrior.
Warm, ta-ka′c̣.
Wash, du-ẓa′.
Water, ni′-na.
Wet, to′-ke.
When, c̣a-c̣u′n-de-da.
Where, ha-c̣ei-in-c̣a.
White, ska.
Wing, wa-ni′k-a-hu′-ẓa.
Wind, ma-ta′-c̣e-hi′-da.
Wise, i-la′-c̣e.
Wolf, shonk-c̣u′ng-a-ra.
Wood, na′n-da.

Yellow, zi.
Yes, ho-c̣a′.
Yesterday, h′c̣a′-nun-de.
You, ne′-ni-ne′-nu.
Young, wa-c̣e′k.

Mr. Marsh communicated portions of a letter which he had received from Mr. Hugh D. Vail, dated Naples, March 19th, 1868, describing the appearance of Mount Vesuvius, viz.:

"We rode about half way, or a little above the observatory, on horseback, and much of this distance was among huge piles of old lava, thrown out in 1859. A fine winding road, with curbstones and stone water-ways, had been made up to the observatory, and was undoubtedly considered a very permanent work; but much of it is now buried hundreds of feet beneath the lava.

"Leaving our horses at the foot of the great cone, we commenced the ascent on foot. It was fearfully steep, steeper than anything but lava could remain without sliding. The lumps of lava, which were about the size of a man's head, were as hard and almost as sharp as broken glass. . . . . .

"As the steam and smoke were coming out of the great crater at the top, and more or less at the sides, we did not think it worth while to ascend it, as nothing could be seen by doing so. But we visited a small crater at the base of it, and, on looking down, could see what seemed a huge puddling furnace of melted iron, and which roared like a blast furnace. On sticking the end of my cane into a little hole near this opening it immediately took fire. The surface of the mountain for a long distance around was quite hot.

"The great crater seemed on the outside like a huge pile of ashes some four or five hundred feet high; and the column of steam and smoke was like that from the pipe of a locomotive half a mile in diameter.

"From the top we descended on the opposite or south side some 1500 feet, to a stream of lava which had broken through four days before. The descent was through loose *tufa* quite recently thrown out, and so steep that we almost slid down with it, going several yards at every step.

"We found the lava boiling up out of the side of the mountain like a huge spring of molten iron.

"It ran from this source down the mountain in three or four streams, each about the size of a good mill-stream.

"One of these was quite sluggish, at least on the top, but the others were regular torrents of liquid fire. By watching my opportunity when the wind blew strong, I managed to get near enough to the issuing lava to thrust my cane into it. Hundreds of tons must have issued per minute.

"Passing thence around the head of the flowing lava, we crossed on the east side of the mountain an immense surface of broken lava, twisted into every conceivable shape, like ice frozen in a gale, and then broken by the water passing from under it, and allowing it to settle down on pointed rocks. Thin cakes were sometimes turned up edgewise twenty feet in height. No polar sea of field ice could be more hummocky. It required great caution in moving amongst it, for it was like cast iron and glass; the least touch would cut clothing and skin. But the footing was sure; you could no more slip than on a cross-cut file.

"The extent of this field, which was almost entirely of recent origin, I could hardly tell; but it was many thousand acres. It extended quite to the base of the mountain on the north side, where it had pushed and piled itself like ice along shore. This shore ridge was from ten to twenty or thirty feet high, and on both sides was very steep, making perhaps an angle of 50° with the horizon. Nothing but lava could have remained so. On the outside of this ridge was loose earth, and we there found our horses, which had been sent to meet us; but as the side of the mountain was about half as steep as the lava ridge, we declined to mount until we reached a less sliding road.

"Much of the field of black lava or scoria was still warm, and in some places so hot that we had to hurry over it.

"Vesuvius is not so active now as it was about a week ago. On the evening of the 14th, when I arrived, it was throwing up ashes and stones to the height of several hundred feet, and the flames at the top resembled those from the chimney of a blast furnace, but were intermittent, with intervals of some ten or fifteen seconds, as though the earth or the mountain were breathing. It seemed decidedly feverish."

March 21, 10 P.M.

"I have just been viewing Vesuvius from the top of the house with a glass. It is in quite an agitated condition, breathing hard. I could see the shower of stones just as plainly as I could see the stars. Sometimes a whole mass of flame would rise up above the top of the mountain, and then subside again; but generally the stones and ashes were thrown up as by an explosion, and at various angles of elevation. We gauged the height by the aperture of the glass, throwing it upon the stars in Orion's belt, for comparison; also timed the falling of the stones from five to six seconds. I have roughly estimated that they were thrown up from four to six hundred feet."

Dr. Wood made some remarks upon the appearance of that mountain on a visit he made shortly after an eruption.

The Society proceeded to ballot for candidates for membership.

Dr. Coates reported verbally that he performed the duty assigned to him, at the last meeting.

All other business having been concluded, the ballot-box was opened, and the following named gentlemen were declared to be elected members of this Society:

Dr. Edward Rhoads, of Philadelphia.
Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army.
Prof. John Tyndall, of London, Eng.

And the Society was adjourned.

Stated Meeting, May 1, 1868.

Present, nineteen members.

Dr. Wood, President, in the Chair.

Letters were read: from General U. S. Grant, dated Washington, April 21st, 1868, and from Dr. Edward Rhoads, dated Philadelphia, April 21st, 1868, both acknowledging the receipt of the notice of their election as members of this Society.

From S. S. Boyce, New York, April 18th, 1868, on behalf of the Editors of the "American Athenæum," requesting to be furnished with the names of the scientific and literary associations of the country, and the names of the corresponding secretaries of such associations. Also from the Royal Society at Göttingen, January, 1868, announcing a donation, and returning thanks for Nos. 75 and 76 of the Proceedings.

Donations for the Library were announced as follows; From Societies: The Royal, of Sciences, at Göttingen; from the Royal Geological, at Vienna; from the Royal Astronomical, of London; from the Royal Microscopical, of London; from the Royal Meteorological, of London; from W. K.